Status of the ACTS Project A Common Tracking Software



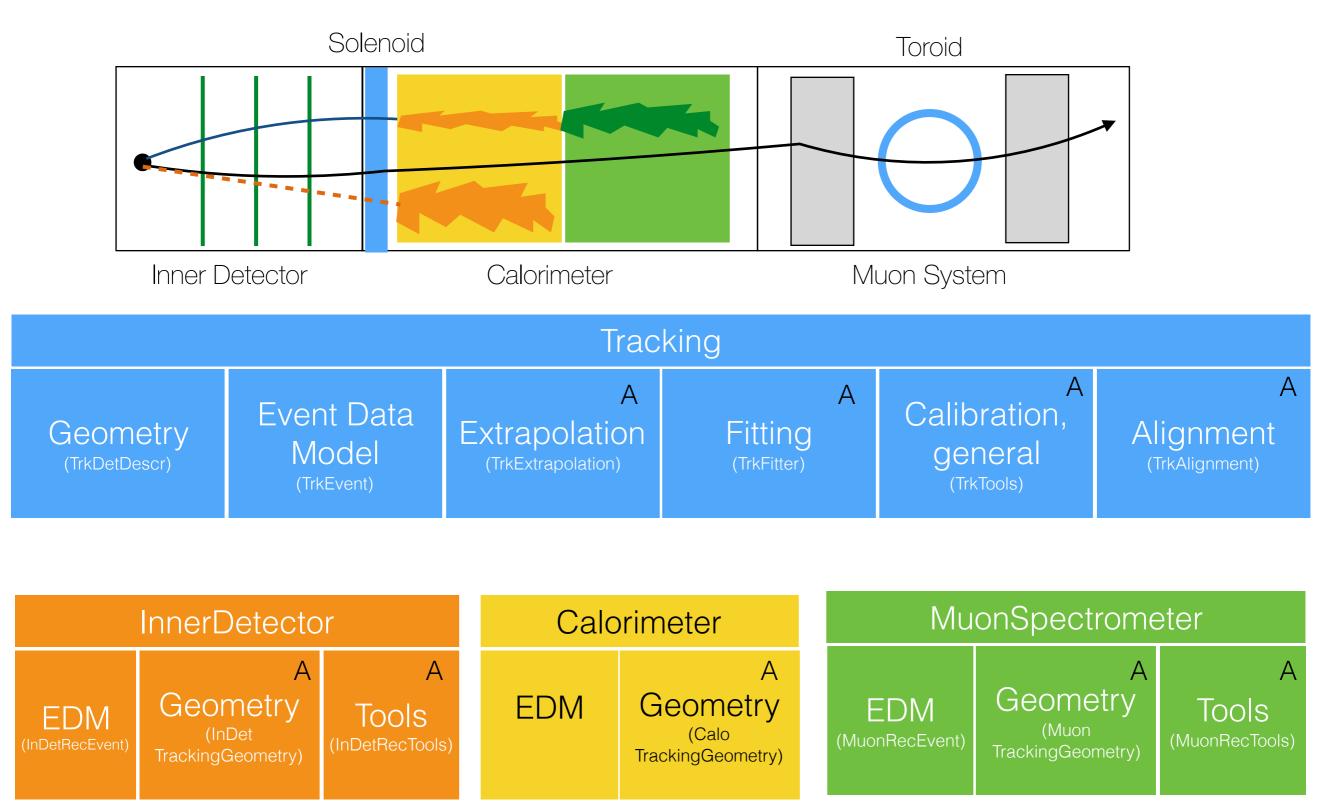
A. Salzburger (CERN) on behalf of the ACTS team



Motivation and Mission statement

- LHC Run-1/2 exceeded all expectations in terms of provided data
 - design pile-up of $<\mu> \sim 23$ exceed (for Run-2 de facto with a factor 2)
 - trackers and track reconstruction worked extremely well
- LHC track reconstruction software applications
 - extremely well tested code (10¹⁰ events with up to 10³ tracks/event)
 - extremely high performant code
- However, ...
 - code base and concepts are <fill in your favourite word for ageing>
 - HL-LHC and future FCC will bring even more demanding
 - developments in tracker, computing hardware and algorithmic concepts

History | CDOT2016



A ... embedded in Gaudi/Athena structure with AlgTools/Algorithms/Services

History | CDOT2016

Tracking						
Geometry (TrkDetDescr)	Event Data Model (TrkEvent)	G/A Extrapolation (TrkExtrapolation)	G/A Fitting (TrkFitter)	G/A Calibration, general (TrkTools)	G/A Alignment (TrkAlignment)	

			Attempt		racking-sw ne ATLAS Tracking software fr currently		ted ac	cess	
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A Tracking Software (ATS) Project

This library is based on the track reconstruction software developed by the ATLAS Collaboration.

The main philosophy is to provide high-level track reconstruction modules that can be specified for detector technologies by simple extension.

- Event Data Model (EDM)
- Geometry
- track reconstruction tools

The library is attempted to build against Gaudi and Gaudi-Athena, while additional external dependencies are kept at a minimum.

double build philosophy

ATS to ACTS

- Established an open-source ACTS project at CERN/gitlab
 - growing functionality
 - growing developers base mainly from ATLAS and FCCSW
 - main clients are
 FCCSW (mainly for FCC-hh)
 Tracking ML challenge (starting)
 ATLAS
 - Latest release 0.03.01, in synch with FCC development

Releases

- latest development version
 <u>Open issues</u> | <u>git repository</u> | <u>Documentation</u>
 Version 0.03.01
 - Release Notes | Download | Documentation 28 Nov 2016 14:26 CET.
- Version 0.03.00
 <u>Release Notes</u> | <u>Download</u> | <u>Documentation</u> 11 Nov 2016 17:25 CET.
- Version 0.02.01
 <u>Release Notes</u> | <u>Download</u> | <u>Documentation</u> 26 Sep 2016 20:37 CEST.
- Version 0.02.00
 <u>Release Notes</u> | <u>Download</u> | <u>Documentation</u> 18 Sep 2016 01:04 CEST.
- Version 0.01.01
 <u>Release Notes</u> | <u>Download</u> | <u>Documentation</u> 13 Jun 2016 12:31 CEST.
- Version 0.01.00
 <u>Release Notes</u> I <u>Download</u> I <u>Documentation</u> 13 Jun 2016 10:36 CEST.



http://acts.web.cern.ch/ACTS/

https://gitlab.cern.ch/acts/a-common-tracking-sw

https://its.cern.ch/jira/projects/ACTS/summary

Dependencies, Repository and Modules

 a-common-tracking-sw Core Event Data Model Geometry & building Transport Fitting Pattern recognition 	 Build infrastructure gcc (>= 6.2) or clang (>= 3.8) cmake (>= 3.5) Core Dependencies eigen (linear algebra) boost (unit testing)
PluginsDD4HepPluginTGeoPlugin	Plugin Dependencies (optional) - DD4hep - ROOT (> 6.0)
acts-mini-fw Core Plugins	Geant4 for material mappingROOT for writing
acts-fatras (not yet public) Core Plugins	- Geant4 for hadronic interactions

docker images available

Testing, testing, testing

- Aim is to provide long-term maintainable code/toolbox
 - testing is crucial
- Continuous integration testing using Jenkins for every merge request
 - CI success is one required approver for accepting a merge request
 - Human review is the second required approval
 - aim for minimal disruption of integration
- Unit test suite is growing, but certainly not yet optimal ...
 - based on boost test framework



ACTS Jenkins @atsjenkins commented 2 days ago test coverage result: Overall coverage rate: lines....: 21.8% (2053 of 9418 lines) functions..: 34.3% (783 of 2282 functions)



Documentation & code style

- Aim is to provide long-term maintainable code/toolbox
 - documentation is crucial, consistent code-style is essential
- doxygen for code documentation
 - one central documentation source
 - contribution guide gives guidelines for doxygen usage
 - code is formatted to <u>clang-format</u> by CI system

Detailed Description

Class for material mapping.

This class should be used to map material from the full and detailed detector geometry onto the simplified ACTS geometry. It offers options to map, average and finalize the material. One MaterialTrackRecord (containing all the MaterialSteps along a Track) is mapped by using the function Acts::MaterialMapping::mapMaterial(). The mapping process then extrapolates into the same direction starting from the same point as the MaterialTrackRecord through the ACTS geometry and finds the closest surface of a layer which is marked to carry support material. The material is assigned to the closest layer (forward or backward) to the bin at the assigned position on the layer. Along one track in one bin of a layer the material is averaged:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t}{x_0} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{t_i}{x_i} & \rho = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i \rho_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i} \\ \frac{t}{\Lambda_0} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{t_i}{\Lambda_i} & A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i A_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i} \\ sensper &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n sensV_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n V_i} & Z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i Z_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i} \end{aligned}$$

t...thickness, x_0 ...radiation length, Λ_0 ...interaction length, sensper...sensitive percentage, V...Volume, ρ ...density, A...mass number, Z...atomic number

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Pillars of track reconstruction

Geometry

- ACTS provides a plugin algorithm for different geometry backends
- helper tools in place to translate this into ACTS geometry
- automated material transcript from full (Geant4) detector geometry

Event Data Model

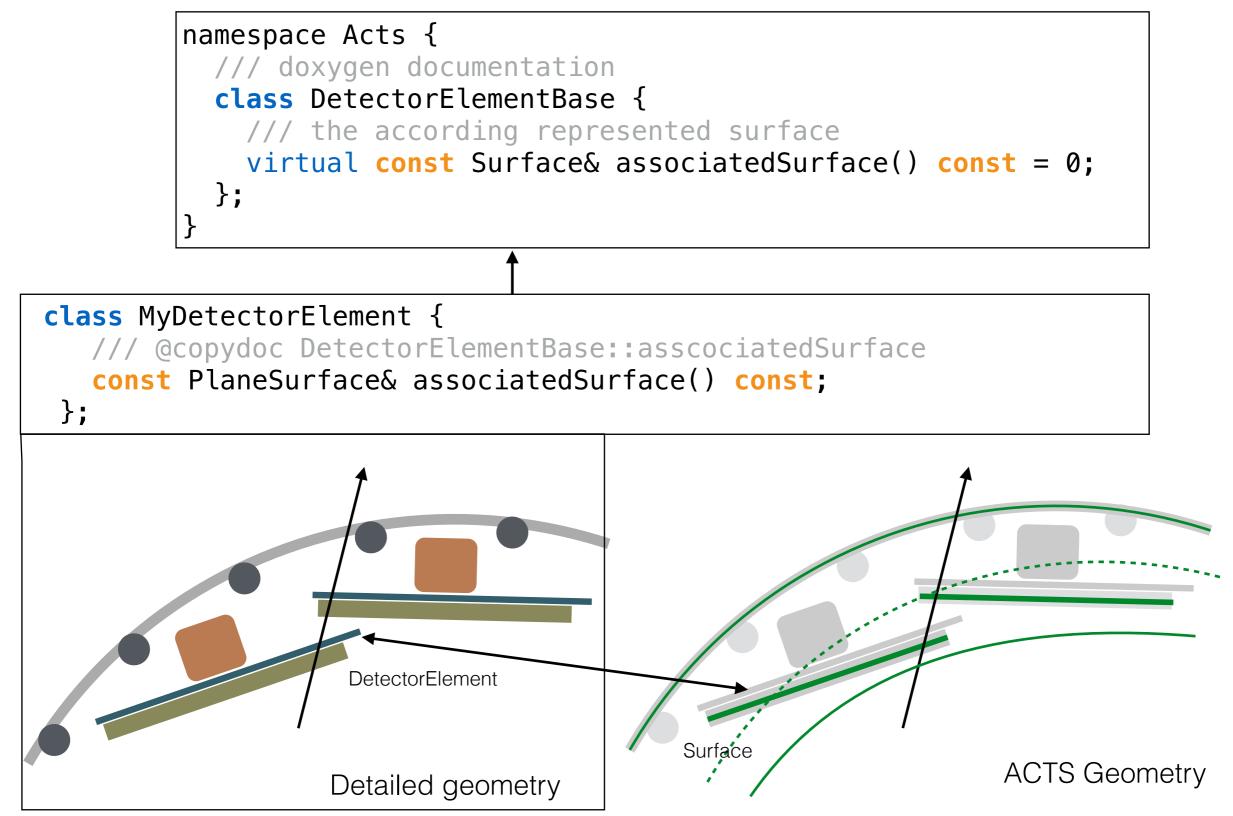
- ACTS provides a standard implementation for track parameters parameterisation can be changed if needed
- Measurement description does not restrict you
 - 1-N dimensional measurements

Algorithms

- ACTS provides Extrapolation/Propagation through arbitrary magnetic field optimised for ACTS detector geometry
- Track fitters, pattern recognition algorithms, fast simulation are in preparation

Binding/Transcript of Geometry

ACTS builds tracking geometry model from detailed geometry input

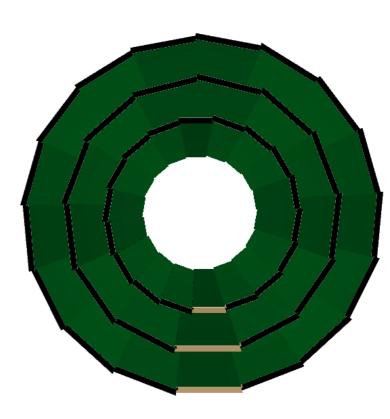


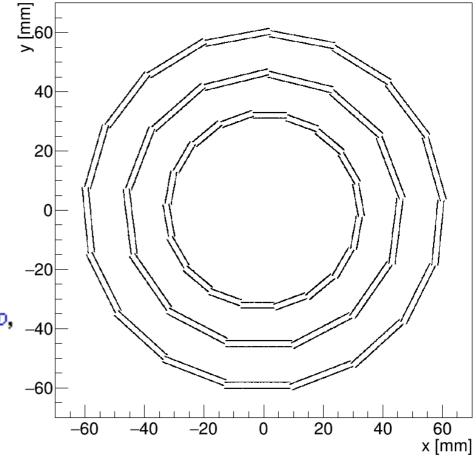
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Geometry Examples - DD4Hep

- Different detectors have been built in ACTS with DD4Hep input
 - FCC-hh detector
 - CLIC detector example
 - ATLAS IBL description
- A dedicated DD4Hep/TGeo plugin provided within ACTS
 - DD4Hep uses TGeo in the background for as a modeller (also TkLayout support)
 - common TGeoPlugin used for DD4Hep geometry backend and TGeo backend



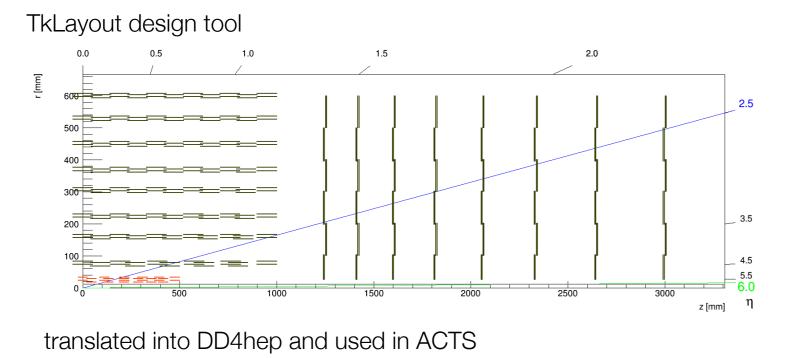


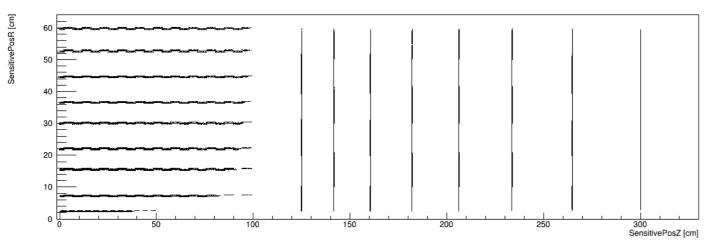


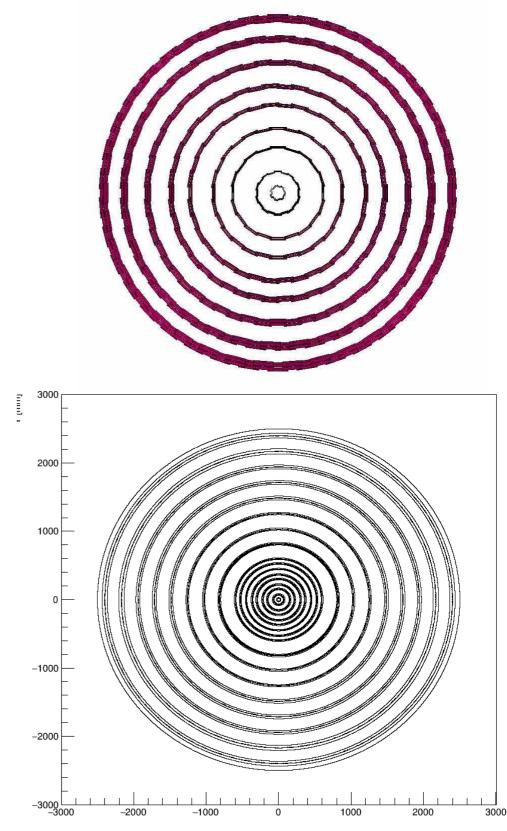
Sensitive material

Geometry Examples - FCC studies

- FCC-hh tracker design workflow
 - starting with TkLayout tool (CMS)
 - translation into TGeo (DD4Hep) -> ACTS

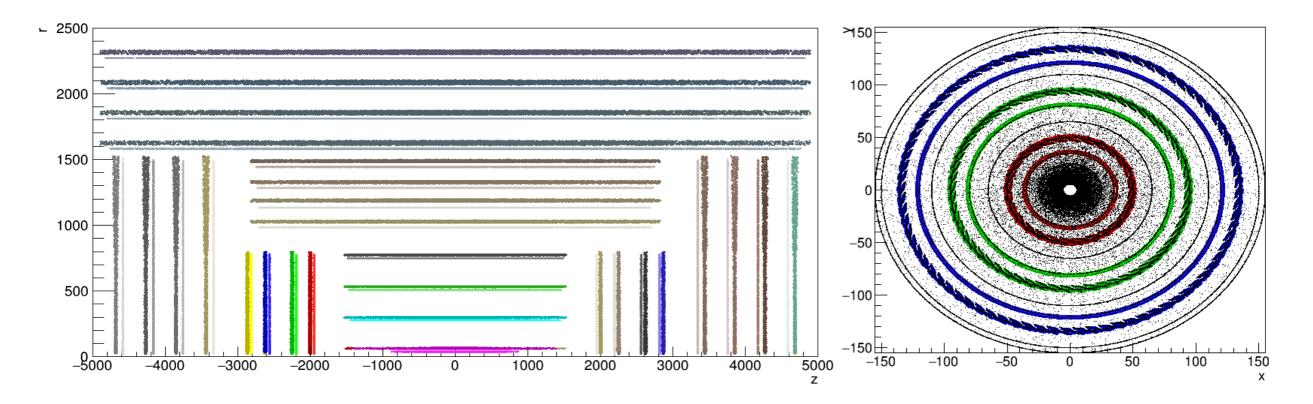






Material description & mapping

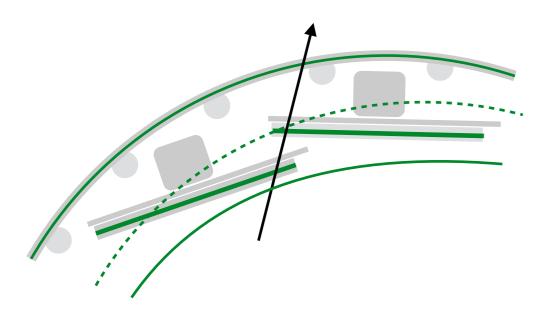
- Tracker needs an appropriate material description
 - usually simplified version of full simulation description
 - often used as material description for fast simulation
- Any geometry backend that also creates a full Geant4 description
 - automated material mapping procedure in place
 - uses Geant4 detector material and maps it onto chosen ACTS geometry structure

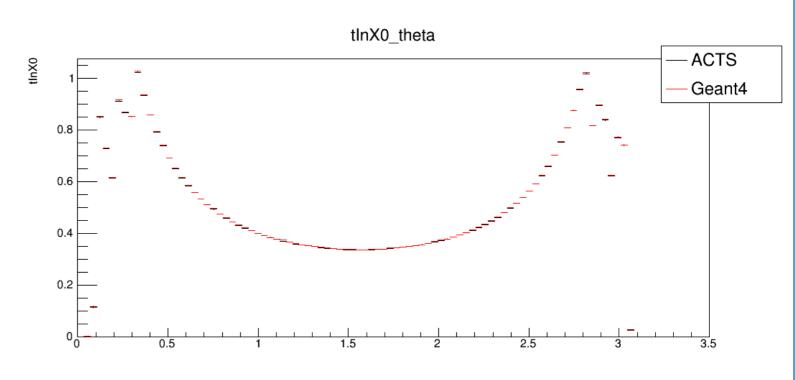


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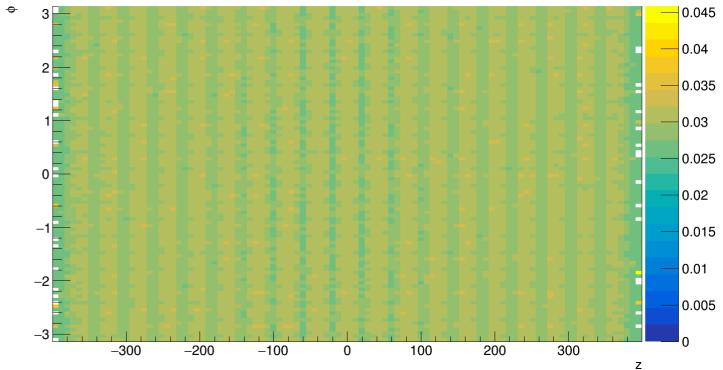
Material mapping - examples

- All ACTS surfaces can carry material
 - mapping targets to be chosen
 - 0,1,2 dimensional binning
- Alternatively material maps can be also provided externally
 - e.g. through direct transcript





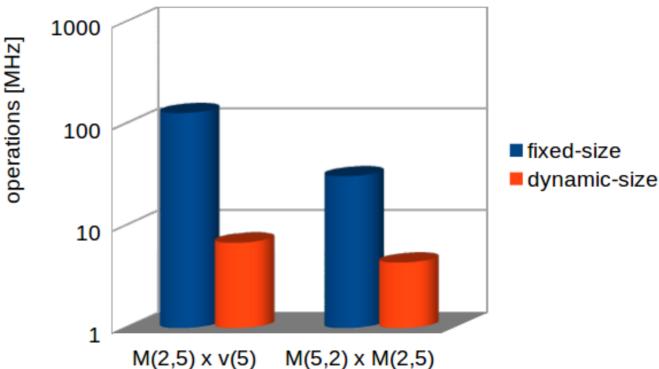
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Event Data Model - track parameterisation

Fixed-size track parameterisation

- size can by chosen at compile time as a template parameter **NGlobalPa**r (e.g. extend with time, see talk of L. Gray)
- default parameterisation follows ATLAS choice all of the derivates needed are available & tested
- parameterisation can be chosen differently, if wanted:
 - Jacobian matrices to curvilinear need to be provided
 - measurement mapping functions need to be provided



Eigen-3.2.7, gcc-4.9.2, -O2, 4xi5-5200U @ 2.2GHz, Ubuntu-64bit

 $\mathbf{q}'' = (l_1, l_2, \phi, \cot(\theta), C)$ CDF $\mathbf{q}' = (l_1, l_2, \phi, \lambda, q/p)$ CMS $\mathbf{q} = (l_1, l_2, \phi, \theta, q/p)$ **ATLAS**

Event Data Model - measurements

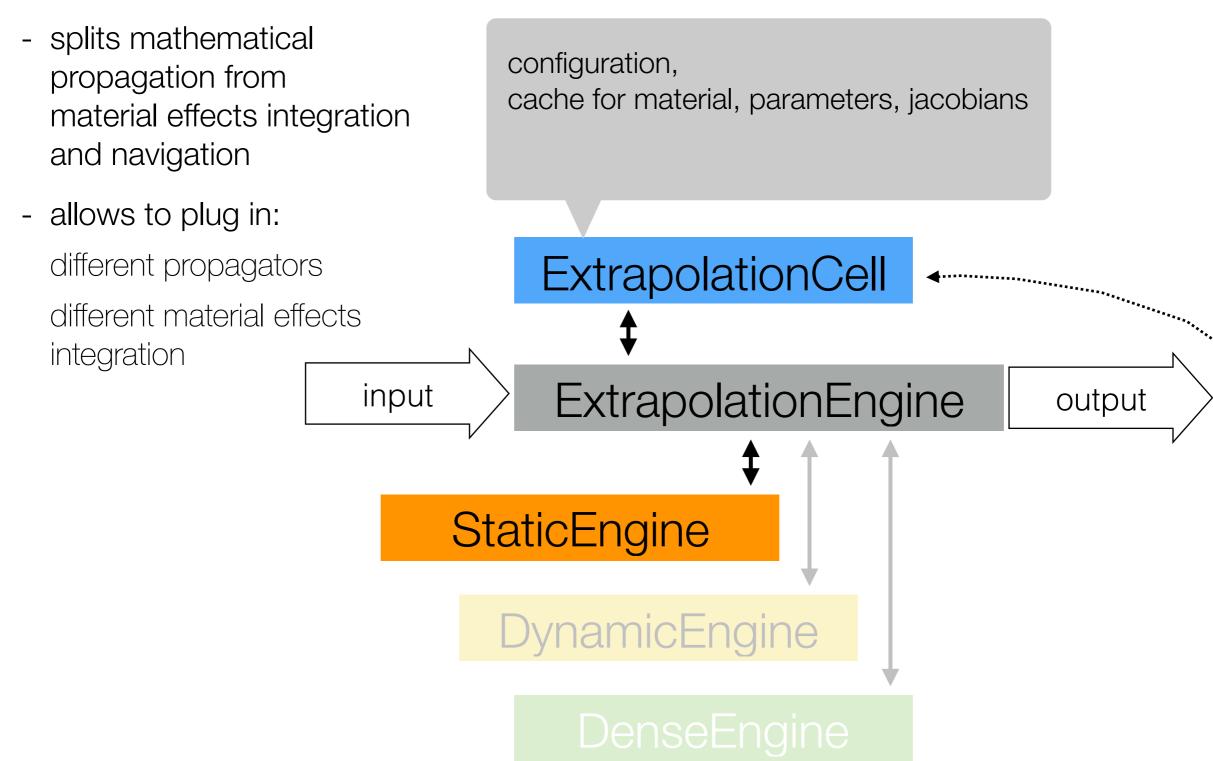
- Measurements are dynamic-sized
 - possibility to provide each subset of 1-NGlobalPar dimensional measurements
 - for an ideal/most performant choice:

measurement mapping functions become projection matrices

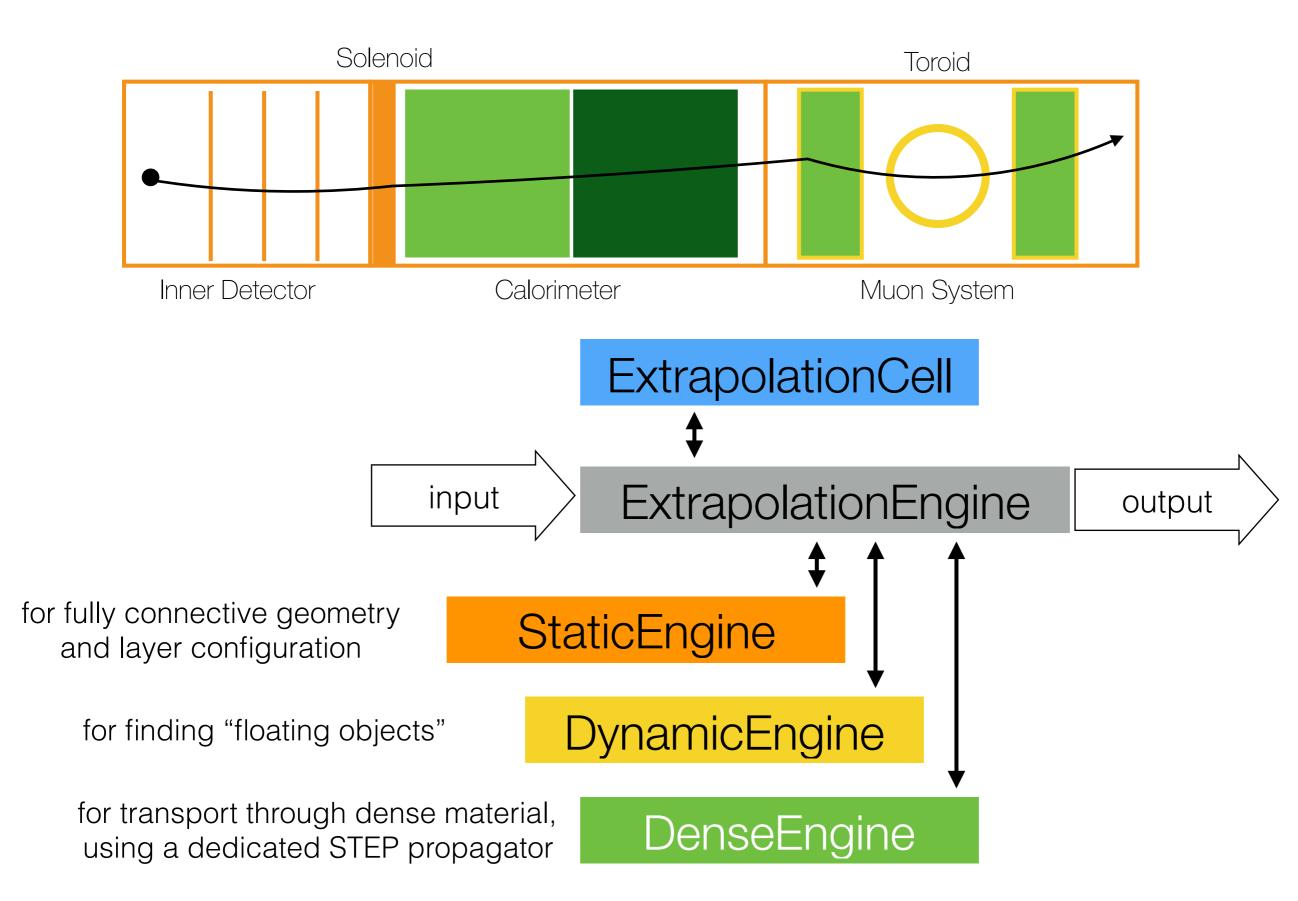
```
ParameterSet<loc1, phi> p1(0.5, 1.5*M_PI);
cout << pl>get<locl>() <<endl; // prints 0.5</pre>
cout << pl>get<loc2>() <<endl; // gives compiler error</pre>
cout << pl>get<phi>() <<endl; // gives -0.5*M_PI</pre>
p1→getParameters();
                                   // returns fixed size vector
pl→projector();
                                    // returns fixed size projection matrix
                                                                  track
               e_{x}
                                           q/p_f
                                                              TSOSA
               Z_0
                      e)
                                                      rsos3
                      TSOS
```

Propagation and Extrapolation

Extrapolation engine design from ATLAS Tracking SW



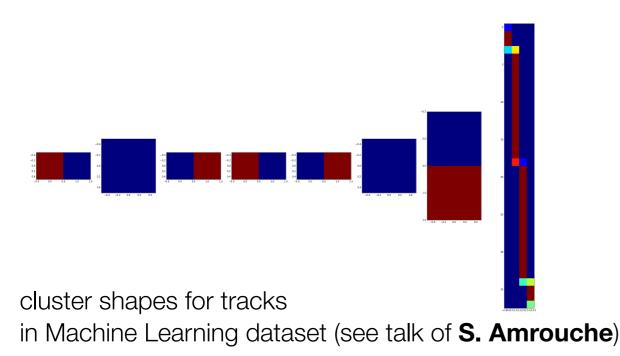
Extrapolation - geometry based

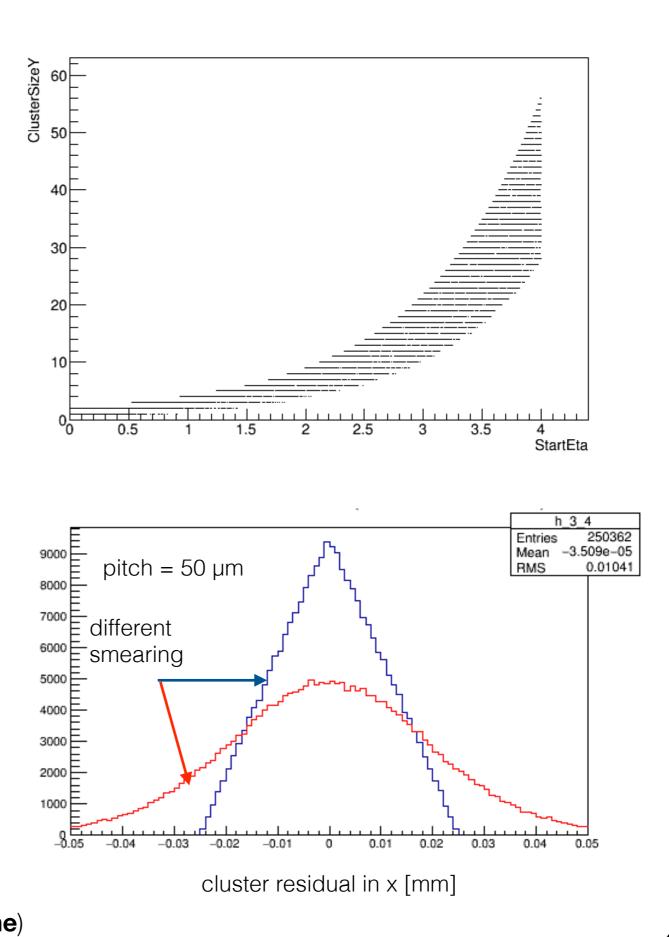


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Fast digitisation

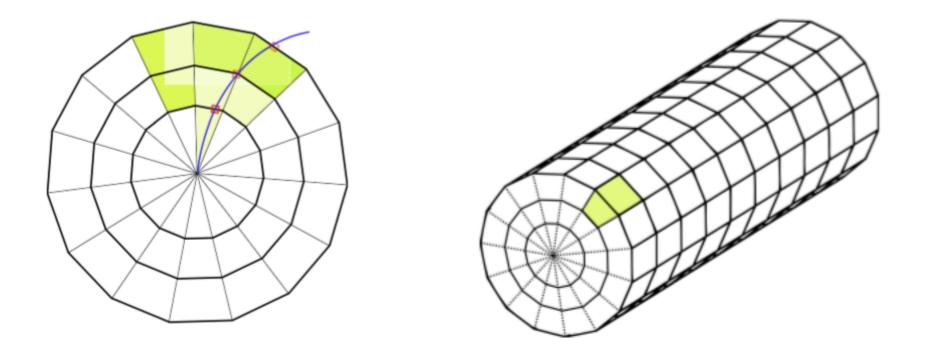
- Geometric digitisation
 - first imported module from ATLAS fast track simulation FATRAS
 - calculates cluster sizes and path lengths in individual pixels
 validated against ATLAS Geant4 simulation
 - takes Lorentz angle into account
 - allows for smearing of charge deposit





Track finding - mainly plans

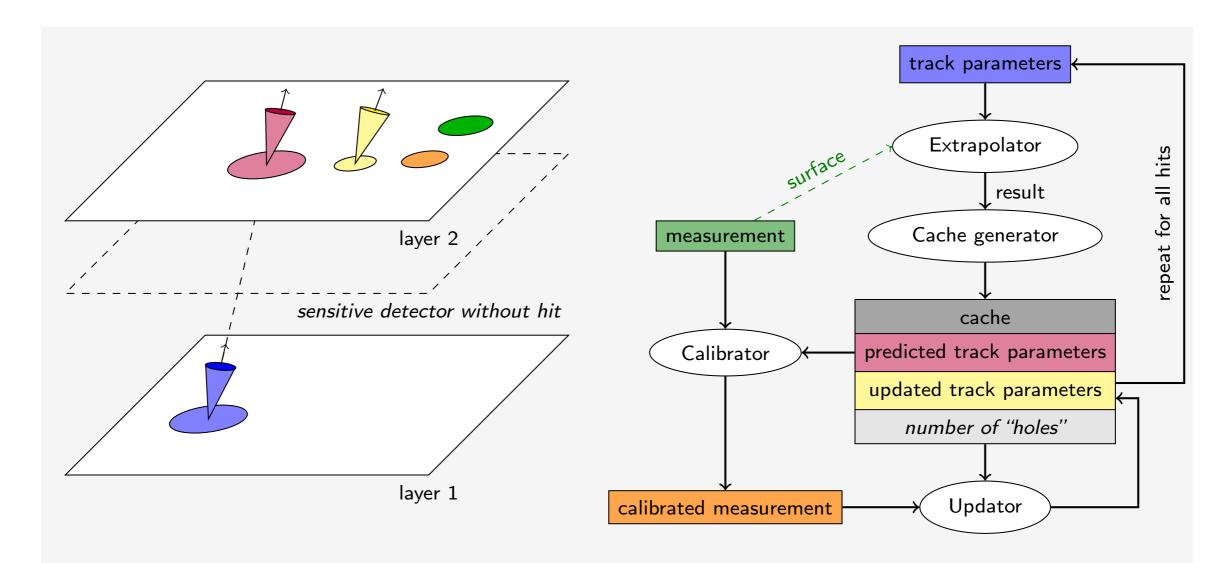
- Track finding modules development has only started
 - plan to import the ATLAS seeding code at first
 currently reviewing the ATLAS track seeding code
 there is some level of caching ongoing (strategy for this developed)
 there is also room for improvement
 - future plan to revive parallel track finding approaches



Track following, candidate classification, etc., room for a lot of ideas !

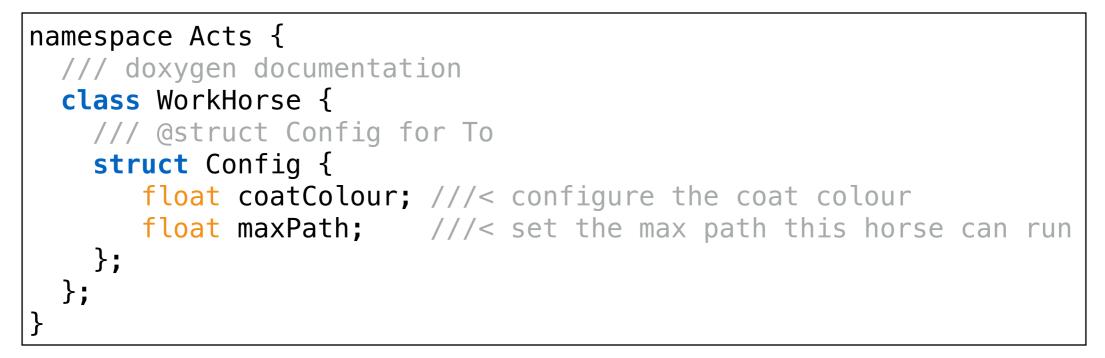
Track fitting

- First Kalman fitter prototype is implemented
 - gain matrix formalism
 - hole finding on the fly (Extrapolator gives that for free)
 - common backbone with Gaussian Sum Filter, DAF planned



Configuration

- ACTS is framework agnostic and persistency agnostic
 - aim to have a standalone R&D platform
 - do not want to mix persistency issues with data model structure
- Configuration encapsulated in configuration struct objects



- Seamless integration in experiment frameworks is a MUST
 - integration to Gaudi-Athena as an example achieved
 - provide a pre-loading of screen logging infrastructure

Concurrency - strategy

- Write non-mutable, const-correct code
- Remove every use of "mutable" in ACTS !265 · opened 3 days ago by Hadrien Grasland
- Visitor cache objects to allow for stateless engines (that may cache)
 - caller creates a cache which stays local to the thread

```
namespace Acts {
    /// doxygen documentation
    class WorkHorse {
        /// @struct Config for To
        struct Cache {
            float accumlatedPath; ///< configure the coat colour
        };
        /// method to make the horse run
        /// @param hCache - cache tracker for this horse
        /// @param coords - place where the horse should run to
        /// @return a result, horse may drop dead if max path is reached
        const RunResult run(Cache& hCache, const Vector3D& coords) const;
    };
};</pre>
```

updated 3 days ago

Concurrency - status

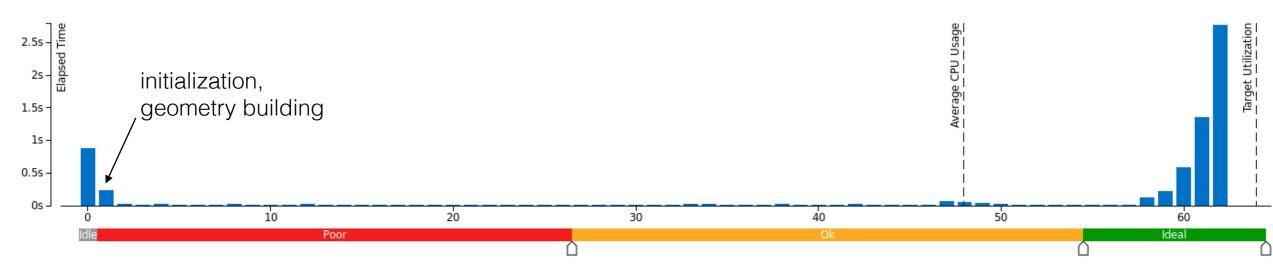
- ACTS mini test framework allows for concurrent event processing
 - based on OpenMP, used for development & testing
 - number of threads can be set
- Predictive extrapolation example
 - FATRAS fast simulation without material effects
 - testing the load of up to 64 threads
 - shared geometry and magnetic field

CERNOPENIA Intel Yeon e5-2698 v3 2 sockets

Intel Xeon e5-2698 v3, 2 sockets 32 Cores, 2 threads per core 64 Processors(cpu's)

CPU Usage Histogram

This histogram displays a percentage of the wall time the specific number of CPUs were running simultaneously. Spin and Overhead time adds to the Idle CPU usage value.



Vectorised code

- ACTS philosophy is to allow for plug/play mechanism
 - data structures should not stop/prevent vectorisation

```
for(int i = 0; i < 42; i+=7){</pre>
TOr(int 1=0; 1<42; 1+=/) {
    double* dR = &P[i];
                                                                                                  __m256d dR = __mm256_loadu_pd(&P[i]);
    double* dA
                 = &P[i+3];
                                                                                                  __m256d dA = _mm256_loadu_pd(&P[i + 3]);
                                                                                                  __m256d dA_201 = CROSS_SHUFFLE_201(dA);
                 = H0[ 2]*dA[1]-H0[ 1]*dA[2];
    double dA0
                                                                                                 __m256d dA_120 = CR05S_SHUFFLE_120(dA);
    double dB0
                = H0[ 0]*dA[2]-H0[ 2]*dA[0];
    double dC0
                 = H0[ 1]*dA[0]-H0[ 0]*dA[1];
                                                                                                  __m256d d0 = __mm256_sub_pd(_mm256_mul_pd(H0_201, dA_120), _mm256_mul_pd(H0_120, dA_201));
    if(i==35) {dA0+=A0; dB0+=B0; dC0+=C0;}
                                                                                                 if(i==35){
                                                                                                     d0 = _mm256_add_pd(d0, V0_012);
    double dA2
                = dA@+dA[0];
    double dB2
                  = dB@+dA[1];
                                                                                                 __m256d d2 = _mm256_add_pd(d0, dA);
__m256d d2_201 = CROSS_SHUFFLE_201(d2);
__m256d d2_120 = CROSS_SHUFFLE_120(d2);
    double dC2
                  = dC0+dA[2];
    double dA3
                 = dA[0]+dB2*H1[2]-dC2*H1[1];
    double dB3
                = dA[1]+dC2*H1[0]-dA2*H1[2];
                                                                                                  __m256d d3 = _mm256_sub_pd(_mm256_add_pd(dA, _mm256_mul_pd(d2_120, H1_201)), _mm256_mul_pd(d2_2
    double dC3 = dA[2]+dA2*H1[1]-dB2*H1[0];
                                                                                                 __m256d d3_201 = CROSS_SHUFFLE_201(d3);
                                                                                                  m256d d3_120 = CROSS_SHUFFLE_120(d3);
    if(i==35) {dA3+=A3-A00; dB3+=B3-A11; dC3+=C3-A22;}
                                                                                                 if(i==35){
                                                                                                     d3 = _mm256_add_pd(d3, _mm256_sub_pd(V3_012, A_012));
                = dA[0]+dB3*H1[2]-dC3*H1[1];
= dA[1]+dC3*H1[0]-dA3*H1[2];
    double dA4
    double dB4
    double dC4 = dA[2]+dA3*H1[1]-dB3*H1[0];
                                                                                                  __m256d d4 = _mm256_sub_pd(_mm256_add_pd(dA, _mm256_mul_pd(d3_120, H1_201)), _mm256_mul_pd(d3_2
    if(i==35) {dA4+=A4-A00; dB4+=B4-A11; dC4+=C4-A22;}
                                                                                                  if(i==35){
                                                                                                     d4 = _mm256_add_pd(d4, _mm256_sub_pd(V4_012, A_012));
    double dA5
                = dA4+dA4-dA[0];
    double dB5
                  = dB4+dB4-dA[1];
                                                                                                 __m256d d5 = _mm256_sub_pd(_mm256_add_pd(d4, d4), dA);
__m256d d5_201 = CROSS_SHUFFLE_201(d5);
    double dC5 = dC4+dC4-dA[2]:
                                                                                                  m256d d5_120 = CROSS_SHUFFLE_120(d5);
    double dA6
                 = dB5*H2[2]-dC5*H2[1];
    double dB6
                 = dC5*H2[0]-dA5*H2[2];
                                                                                                  __m256d d6 = _mm256_sub_pd(_mm256_mul_pd(d5_120, H2_201), _mm256_mul_pd(d5_201, H2_120));
    double dC6 = dA5*H2[1]-dB5*H2[0];
                                                                                                 if(i==35){
    if(i==35) {dA6+=A6; dB6+=B6; dC6+=C6;}
                                                                                                     d6 = _mm256_add_pd(d6, V6_012);
    dR[0] += (dA2+dA3+dA4) + S3; dA[0] = (dA0+dA3+dA3+dA5+dA6) + .33333333;
                                                                                                  _mm256_storeu_pd(&P[i], _mm256_add_pd(dR, _mm256_mul_pd(_mm256_add_pd(d2, _mm256_add_pd(d3, d4)
    dR[1]+=(dB2+dB3+dB4)*S3; dA[1]=(dB0+dB3+dB3+dB5+dB6)*.333333333;
                                                                                                  _mm256_storeu_pd(&P[i + 3], _mm256_mul_pd(C_012, _mm256_add_pd(d0, _mm256_add_pd(d3, _mm256_add
    dR[2]+=(dC2+dC3+dC4)*S3; dA[2]=(dC0+dC3+dC3+dC5+dC6)*.333333333;
```

- Runge-Kutta integration but up to 2.4x faster using SIMD instructions
- Future CPUs are expected to further extend SIMD capacities

Roberto Agostino Vitillo

Framework integration

- ACTS integration in Gaudi for FCC-hh ongoing
 - ACTS integration for Athena/Gaudi will follow along the way
 - working on a generic GaudiWrapper for Tools/Algorithms configuration forwarded from Gaudi declareProperty to ACTS config structs
- Persistency mechanism is not part of ACTS
 - currently use ROOT, csv plugins for disk writing
 - could provide data streamers though if needed
- Several build and run-time options available
 - Identifier class can be overwritten with the experiment identifier class
 - track parameterisation can be chosen (though derivates, jacobins need to be provided)
 - logging facility can be pre-loaded (in current master, not in 0.03.00)

Conclusions

- ACTS has quite matured during the last year
 - public gitlab project (Core, Test-FW, fast track simulation in preparation)
 - increased functionality, steadily growing
- Toolset for geometry building from different backends
 - supporting different (so far cylindrical) detector geometries non-cylindrical detectors can be built, though no automated builders yet available
 - automated material mapping included from Geant4
- Dedicated care on Workflow and code integration
 - continuous integration testing, unit testing
 - documentation and code-style
- Keep tuned

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Workflow

git-based workflow

Example for TGeoDetectorElement

```
class <u>TGeoDetectorElement</u> : public <u>DetectorElementBase</u>
{
public:
 /** Constructor */
 TGeoDetectorElement(const Identifier&
                                                                 identifier,
                      TGeoNode*
                                                                 tGeoDetElement.
                      std::shared_ptr<const Acts::Transform3D> motherTransform
                      = nullptr);
 /** Identifier */
 virtual Identifier identify() const override;
  /**Return local to global transform associated with this identifier*/
  virtual const Transform3D&
  transform(const Identifier& identifier = Identifier()) const override;
 /**Return surface associated with this identifier, which should come from the */
  virtual const Surface&
  surface(const Identifier& identifier = Identifier()) const override;
```

